

Battle Resumed Northeast of Paris; Austrians Reported Beaten at Zamosc; Germans Take the Offensive on Vistula

AUSTRIANS SUFFER "IRREPARABLE" LOSS IN ZAMOSC FIGHT

Russian Forces Credited with a Decisive Victory Over the Invaders in the Campaign in Poland.

COSSACKS NOW THREATEN DANTZIC

Fresh German Troops Reach East Prussia and Take the Offensive, but Refugees Declare Inhabitants Are in Terror of Czar's Army.

London, Sept. 1.—The correspondent of "The Express" at The Hague telegraphs his paper that Emperor William has gone to the Russian front.

Rome, Aug. 31.—"Il Messaggero" publishes a telegram from Sofia, Bulgaria, which says the Austrians have suffered an irreparable defeat at Zamosc, in Russian Poland, 50 miles southeast of Lublin.

Geneva, via Paris, Aug. 31.—News received here from Berlin and Frankfurt, where refugees continue to arrive from East Prussia, is to the effect that the terror of the refugees is spreading to the towns along the railroad line and that a great exodus from them is expected soon.

Refugees arriving here from Dantzic, Eastern Prussia, say the advance guard of the Russian cossacks has been seen in that neighborhood.

The destruction of Louvain, Belgium, has created much indignation among the Americans in Switzerland, many of whom know the city well. It is reported here that there were several American as well as English and Swiss victims in Louvain.

London, Aug. 31.—An official telegram received in London declares that fresh forces of Germans have made their appearance on the Prussian front, and that at some points they are taking the offensive against the Russians along the Vistula.

Recent reports from Belgium have told of the movement of German troop trains East, indicating that the German general staff was withdrawing certain forces from their western front to reinforce the German and Austrian armies in East Prussia and Galicia. Berlin and St. Petersburg reports agree that there has been terrific fighting in those districts for several days.

The Austrian invasion of Russia in the Lublin district, which aroused the apprehension of the allies, has, if Russian dispatches are to be relied upon, been blocked, and the Muscovites claim to have turned the Russian defensive into an offensive action.

There is no confirmation of the report that the Russians are in Koenigsberg.

Berlin, Aug. 31 (by wireless to The Associated Press, via Sayville, Long Island).—It was officially announced here to-day that about 30,000 Russians had been taken prisoners by the Germans during the fighting in East Prussia, particularly at Ortelsburg, Hohenstein and Tannenberg. They include many officers of high rank.

The German attack at these three points was across swamps and lakes.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31.—On the Austrian front fighting still continues, and the Russians are steadily gaining ground against the entire forces of Austria-Hungary, which, it is believed, has put a million men in the field.

The Austrian attack directed toward Lublin, was evidently a favorite outflanking maneuver, and the fighting about Tomaszew was particularly severe.

The Russians, while successfully holding back the attempt to outflank their right, have struck in boldly for the Austrian centre at Lemberg. That town is half encircled by Russian forces at a distance of one march from it.

Strategic points occupied by Russia around Lemberg lie on an arc drawn with a radius of twenty-three miles, from Lemberg, as the centre, and extending from Kamenka, due northeast of Lemberg, through Glyniany and Przmyslany, to Brzozdovitz, which lies south by east of Lemberg.

Both here and at Tomaszew, the Russians captured large numbers of prisoners, guns, ammunition carts and a supply train, but their most valued trophy is an Austrian standard.

In official circles the news of Germany's withdrawal of troops from the western front is welcomed as indicating a certain degree of nervousness on the part of the German general staff.

Amsterdam, Aug. 31.—With regard to the withdrawal of German troops, it is learned from a correspondent at Oldenzaal that many trains with German soldiers have left the western part of Prussia for the Russian frontier. He could not give details, as the German military authorities are practicing the greatest secrecy.

GERMANS CENSOR NOTES OF ENVOYS

Official Dispatches to Foreign Governments Blue Pencilled—Secretary Gibson, of American Legation, Sees Effect of Bombs Dropped in Belgium.

By RICHARD HARDING DAVIS.
[Special Correspondent of The New York Tribune.]

London, Aug. 31.—After for one week closing the railroad from Brussels to Aix-la-Chapelle, the German military authorities reopened it on Thursday to carry the wounded and prisoners. For eight days Brussels had been isolated. The mail trains and telegraph were in the hands of the invaders.

They accepted our cables, censored them and three days later told us if we still wished it we could forward them. But only from Holland. By this they accomplished three things. They found out what we were writing, delayed for three days any news leaving the city and offered us an inducement to visit Holland, so ridding themselves of our presence.

The authorities were equally severe with the dispatches of those diplomats who still remained in Brussels. With the most chilly complacency they blue pencilled official dispatches to foreign governments until the diplomats discovered what they were doing and sent cables in cipher, accompanied by open cables explaining to their ministers at home that their confidential messages were being censored and delayed in transmission.

Except by messenger on foot, there was no way to get news out of the city. If a motor car appeared it was at once commandeered. This was true also of horses and bicycles all over Brussels. You saw delivery wagons, private carriages, market carts with the shafts empty and the horse and harness gone. After three days a German soldier who did not own a bicycle was poor indeed.

EVERY BICYCLE SEEN SEIZED.

Requisitions were given for these machines, stating they would be returned after the war, by which time they would be ready for the scrap heap. Any one on a bicycle outside the city was arrested, so the only way to get messages through was by going on foot to Ostend or Holland or by automobile for which the German authorities had given a special pass. As no one knew when one of these might start, we carried always with us our cables and letters and intrusted them to any stranger who was trying to run the lines.

Three out of four times the stranger would be arrested and ordered back to Brussels and our dispatches, with their news value departed, would be returned. I got one dispatch through only by subscribing heavily to the Belgian Red Cross fund, and sent an account of the Germans entering Brussels by an English boy, who, after being turned back three times, got through by night, and when he arrived in England his adventures were published in all the London papers. They made my story, for which he had taken the trip, extremely tame reading.

Hugh Gibson, secretary of the American Legation, was the first person in an official position to visit Antwerp after the Belgian government moved

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GERMAN TELLS STORY OF HELIGOLAND BATTLE

Says Torpedo Boat Destroyer Was Blown Up to Avoid Capture and That Ariadne Sank with Sailors Singing and Cheering Emperor.

Berlin, Aug. 31.—An eyewitness of the loss of the German cruiser Ariadne and the German torpedo boat destroyer V-157 in the fighting between British and German warships off Heligoland on Friday relates the following story of the fight:

"The destroyer was surprised in a fog by a large number of British destroyers and submarines. When the speed of the German destroyer became affected by the English shells it turned and confronted the enemy, with the intention of fighting to the end. Her engines, however, soon completely failed her, and she was blown up to prevent capture. Her crew continued firing until the boat disappeared beneath the waves."

The writer acknowledges the efforts of the British seamen to save the German sailors, saying that, despite the danger involved, they launched their boats for this purpose.

"While this was in progress," he continues, "German ships approached the British forces and their boats, and the German ships picked up survivors."

"The cruiser Ariadne arrived and followed the enemy, which retired westward, and found another German ship fighting two British battle cruisers of the Lion class, which were greatly superior to the German."

"The Ariadne attacked gamely, but a shell plumped her boilers, putting half of them out of commission. Despite this, the fight continued. The quarterdeck of the Ariadne took fire, but those of her guns that were still capable of being worked continued to shoot. The enemy turned westward."

"The forecastle of the Ariadne was soon ablaze. Her magazine was flooded, but the gallant vessel was doomed. Her crew was mustered and gave three cheers for the Emperor and sang the hymn, 'The Flag and Germany Above All!'"

"The sinking of the ship probably was due to the explosion of her magazine."

"The enemy vanished and two German ships came up and rescued the survivors, among whom were a great number of wounded."

"Three officers and some seventy men were killed."

300 Executed in One Batch at Louvain, Declares Refugee

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 31.—A correspondent of "The Daily News" sends the following dispatch from Rotterdam:

"Further ghastly stories continue to reach me of events in Louvain last Tuesday and Wednesday. A Dutch gentleman of Louvain, one of the notables of the town, who, with his wife, fled to Breda, states that at 9 o'clock Wednesday morning, when, with a number of other prominent citizens, he was standing, bound, at the railway station, a squad of soldiers drove a party of about three hundred men and boys to the corner of Boulevard Vantinen. They poured volley after volley into the crowd till all were dead."

"The sight was sickening beyond all power of description. Among those publicly shot were the Mayor, the principal of the university and the heads of the police force."

NEW BOMB DROPS ON PARIS FROM A GERMAN BIPLANE

Paris, Aug. 31.—A German biplane passed over Paris at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and dropped a projectile, which, however, did not explode.

"Le Temps" says on the subject of aeroplane raids over Paris: "Paris will know how to reply by silent stoicism and calm resolution to the effort at intimidation by which the Germans are attempting to stir the capital that they know is impregnable, but of whose unfailing resources of patience and will they do not know."

As a precaution against the German raiding aeroplanes, all the electric lights which have made the Champs-Elysees and the boulevards brilliant have been extinguished.

CROWDS QUIT PARIS IN FEAR OF SIEGE

Thousands Leave City or Stand All Night Waiting for Ticket Offices to Open—Washington Hears Bordeaux May Become French Capital.

Paris, Aug. 31.—Alexandre Millerand, Minister of War, and General Gallieni, military governor of Paris, to-day inspected the defenses of the capital, and expressed their satisfaction with conditions and armaments. Fear of a siege has created such a visible uneasiness in Paris that thousands are leaving the city. Lines of people stretched for blocks from the railway stations to-day. All places on all trains leaving for the south were sold early, and to-night the approaches to the stations are crowded with people who are waiting for the ticket offices to open at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning.

The Quai d'Orsay station was closed at noon. The crowd of perhaps 1,000 persons then in line there were told that no more tickets would be sold to-day. Only a few left their places. The others resigned themselves to a wait of eighteen hours.

The decision of the military authorities to clear the zone of forts around Paris does not affect the zone immediately surrounding the old fortifications of the city. It only applies to detached forts, such as those at Mont-Valerien and Issy and others.

Under this decision all the buildings and small structures of no great value surrounding the forts will be pulled down. Steps have been taken to provide shelter for all homeless persons.

Lieutenant Colonel Leonce Rousset, the military critic, writing for his newspaper, "Le Petit Parisien," reassures those who may be frightened by the possible investment of Paris.

He points out that in 1870 the capital was held for nearly five months under conditions much different from those of to-day.

The investment of Paris, he declares, if it should occur, would be nothing but "an immense bluff" and would soon be interrupted.

Washington, Aug. 31.—France is considering the advisability of moving the seat of her government from Paris to Bordeaux as a precautionary measure, according to official advice received here to-day.

It is considered most probable that Ambassador Herrick will remain in Paris in order to better care for Americans should Paris be invested by the German army.

While French Embassy officials declined to discuss the possible movement of the seat of government from Paris, they pointed out that a precedent for the same situation occurred during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when the capital was established at Bordeaux.

GERMANS EVACUATE PROVINCE OF ANTWERP

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Amsterdam, Aug. 31.—The evacuation of the province of Antwerp by the German troops is officially reported from Antwerp. It is confirmed that on Saturday a great number of trains conveyed German troops from the neighborhood of Courtrai in an easterly direction. It is supposed that Germany is compelled to withdraw part of her armies owing to the Russian advance.

The retreating movement of the Germans, according to later information, has increased very much. From reports from different sources the enemy has evacuated the territory north of a line running through Merchtem, Vilvoorde, Aerschoot, Heystopolenberg and Tremeloo. The province of Antwerp and part of the province of Limburg are completely free of German soldiers. At Aerschoot the Germans had made intrenchments.

Prince and 8,000 Germans Prisoners in South Africa

Cape Town, Aug. 31 (via London).—The process of rounding up Austrian and German reservists from the different parts of the Union of South Africa and holding them as prisoners of war has been proceeding for a fortnight. Some 8,000 of them are now detained in a special camp at Johannesburg.

Prince Salm-Salm and several other officers have been given special quarters in Bloemfontein. Prince Salm-Salm is a captain in the Prussian cavalry.

No Mercy for the Belgians, Declares German General

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 31.—In a letter to "The Westminster Gazette" the official notification of the German quartermaster, General von Stein, on German measures in Belgium is quoted as follows:

"Any fear of the Germans that concessions will be granted the Belgians is unfounded. Since Belgium declined our advances, it will have to bear itself all the consequences of its action. The operations commenced have not been delayed one moment through communications to the Belgian government and are being carried out with ruthless energy."

FRENCH OFFICIALLY ADMIT THE FURTHER RETIREMENT OF LEFT

Gen. Pau's Army Is Reported to Have Scored Brilliant Victory Near Perennes, in Department of Somme.

ALLIES AGAIN RETREAT, SAYS PARIS

Official Statement Is That a General Action Is Now in Progress Between the River Meuse and Rethel—Germans Continually Pushing Westward.

[By Cable to The Tribune.]

London, Aug. 31 (midnight).—Up to the time of writing no news has been received in London respecting any definite results in the battle which is undoubtedly being waged along the allied front to the north and east of Paris, and probably along the whole 250-mile line of French resistance to the German invaders. It is likely that the chief German attack is being delivered in the neighborhood of La Fere.

La Fere is to the north-northeast of Paris, and is some 75 miles away from the erstwhile "City of Light." At present the utmost information received goes no further than the statement that the result cannot be stated.

The communique issued by the French authorities to the effect that "the advance of the German leading wing has obliged us to yield some ground" was assumed to refer to German attacks on the allied left.

La Fere is a strongly fortified position on the River Oise. The retrograde movement of the allies on this particular district, it is suggested by "The Chronicle's" military correspondent, may have a strategic significance, particularly in view of the French official message stating that there has been fighting east of Guise, where four French army corps are reported to have driven back the German attack. Guise is more than twenty miles northeast of La Fere, and if this statement be accurate it would seem improbable that a very strong German force can have penetrated toward La Fere, as its communications would be imperilled by the French success at Guise. Confirmation of the French reports of success at Guise is consequently awaited with considerable interest. "Le Journal des Debats" appears to have been the chief authority for the Guise statement.

Meanwhile at another part of the extended battle line the French claim successes on the upper Meuse in the neighborhood of Verdun, Toul and Neufchateau, toward the Lorraine frontier. On the other hand, in the same district the Germans report the capture of the fortress of Marainville, about five miles east of the Luneville fortress, which the Germans masked many days ago, when they moved west toward the upper reaches of the Meuse.

A Reuter dispatch from Antwerp says:

"It is reported here that General Pau has won a brilliant victory over 50,000 Germans near Perennes, 93½ miles from Paris, in the Department of Somme."

Taken at its face value, the French official announcement issued this afternoon, which mentions that the progress of the German right wing has forced the allies to yield further ground, would seem to indicate that the Germans, notwithstanding repulses, are making daily advances toward Paris.

Paris, Aug. 31.—The following official statement was issued by the War Office this evening:

"The situation in general is actually as follows: First: In the Vosges and in Lorraine, it must be remembered that our forces, which had taken the offensive at the beginning of the operations and had driven the enemy outside of our frontiers, afterward underwent serious checks. Before Sarrebourg and in the region of Morhange, where they encountered very solid defensive works, our forces were obliged to fall back, and to reform, one part on Courranne de Nancy and the other on the French Vosges."

"A WAR OF SIEGES."

"The Germans then assumed the offensive, but our troops after having thrown them back upon their positions resumed the offensive two days ago. This attack continues to make progress, although slowly. It is a veritable war of